

Pakistan Social & Living Standards Measurement Survey

PSLM/HIES

2018-19



Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Mauve Area G-9/1
Islamabad.



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PREFACE

Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurements (PSLM), 2018-19 is the eleventh round of a series of surveys, initiated in 2004. Current round of PSLM (Social & Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES)) at provincial level survey covered 24809 households and provide detailed outcome indicators on Education, Health, Population Welfare, Housing, Water Sanitation & Hygiene, Information Communication & Technology (ICT), Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) and Income & Expenditure. This report contains result on main indicators whereas detail reports for Social indicators and HIES 2018-19 will be released separately.

The Field activities of the eleventh round were carried out during August 2018 to June 2019. This report provides information on key socio economic indicators, whereas the main Social and HIES report provides detail information of each indicator at national, as well as at provincial level with urban /rural breakdown. It also provides a comparison with the last provincial rounds of PSLM Survey 2013-14 for social indicators and 2015-16 for HIES indicators. This survey will also provide requisite data for the estimation of consumption based Poverty.

UN has adopted new development plan for post 2015 monitoring called Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Under SDGs there are 17 goals, 169 targets and 232 indicators. The agenda of SDGs is very comprehensive with the aim of “leaving no one behind”. United Nations Statistics Division has assigned the task of monitoring and reporting of SDGs to the National Statistical organizations globally, accordingly Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) being the central Statistical organization with the network of 34 regional /field offices all over Pakistan is mainly responsible for monitoring and reporting of SDGs. Keeping in view the changed ground realities & in the light of SDGs, a Technical Committee was constituted to review both questionnaires of PSLM (District & Provincial Level). Four sub-committees were formed on Poverty Labour & Employment, Education, Health and Housing Water & Sanitation. In the light of the recommendations of the sub-committees, questionnaires have been amended and it is worth mentioning here that out of 66 SDG indicators reported by PBS, 30 indicators are being monitored through PSLM Surveys

I would like to congratulate Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (Support Services), Mr. Ayazuddin, Deputy Director General PBS and the whole PSLM team for the successful completion of the task. The report is also available on the website of PBS. Comments and suggestions are welcome to further improve the survey and this report in future.

(Mr. Zafar Hasan)
Secretary/Chief Statistician

Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Islamabad

List of officers Involved in PSLM/HIES, 2018-19

The PSLM/HIES report is produced by the efforts of the following officers/officials of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics listed under the specific tasks:

PLANNING, EXECUTION OF SURVEY AND FINALIZATION OF REPORT: -	
▪ Mr. Ayazuddin	Deputy Director General
▪ Ms. Rabia Awan	Director
▪ Mr. Saqib Sultan Khawar	Statistical Officer
▪ Ms. Hina Kanwal	Statistical Officer
▪ MS. Sana Habib Chaudhary	Statistical Officer
▪ Ms.Kaneez Amna	Statistical Officer
ASSISTED BY	
▪ Ms. Rabail Azeem	Statistical Assistant
▪ Ms. Nadia Iqbal	Statistical Assistant
▪ Ms. Sadaf	Statistical Assistant
▪ Mr. Muhammad Ali	Statistical Assistant
MANAGEMENT TEAM:-	
▪ Ms. Kulsoom Fatima	Statistical Assistant
▪ Khalid Rafique	Statistical Assistant
▪ Muhammad Irfan Khan	Statistical Assistant
DATA PROCESSING:-	
▪ Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal,	Member (Support Services)
▪ Mr. Azizullah Bhatti	Director
▪ Mr. Tahir Mahmood	Data Processing officer
▪ Mr. Muhammad Zubair	Data Processing officer
▪ Mr. Asif Usman Khattak	Data Processing officer
▪ Mr. Saddam Hussain	Data Processing Assistant
▪ Mr. Basit Ali	Data Processing Assistant
SAMPLE DESIGN: -	
▪ Mr. Muhammad Waseem	Statistical Officer
▪ Mr. Muhammad Arshad	Statistical Assistant
FIELD SERVICES: -	
▪ Mr. Munawar Ali Ghanghro	Director

PSLM Survey was initiated in 2004 as PSDP funded project and continued till 2015. Afterward PSLM has become regular activity of PBS. The survey was designed to provide Social & Economic indicators in the alternate years at provincial and district level. PSLM / HIES provincial level survey, provides information on Income and Consumption as well as on social indicators at National and Provincial level with urban / rural breakdown and by consumption quintiles. Ten rounds of PSLM / HIES have been completed till 2014-15.

Objective of Survey: PSLM is the main mechanism to provide data for:-

- ✚ Monitoring development plans at district level.
- ✚ Assessment of programs initiated under Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).
- ✚ Planners / Policy Makers, Research workers, Statisticians and National / International Organizations use the data.
- ✚ Estimation of Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) from PSLM district level survey.
- ✚ Estimation of consumption based poverty (CBN from PSLM/ HIES Provincial level survey).

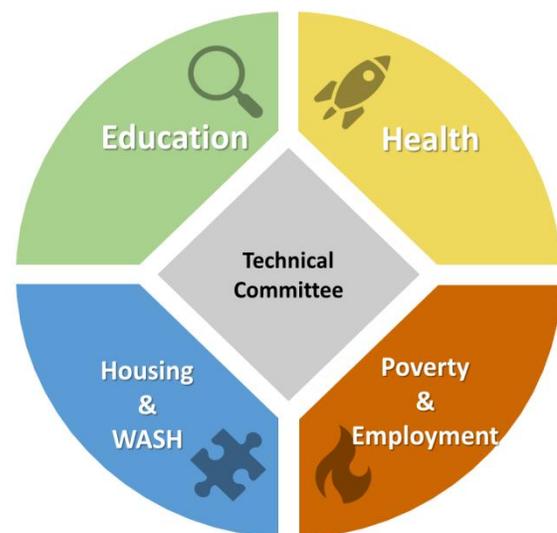
PSLM was the main mechanism of reporting of MDGs. 15 indicators have been reported through PSLM / HIES survey.

- ✚ Six PSLM District Level Surveys have been completed 2004-05, 2006-07, 2008-09, 2010-11, 2012-13 & 2014-15

- ✚ Six PSLM (Social & HIES) Provincial Level Survey have been completed 2004-05, 2005-06, 2007-08, 2010-11 & 2011-12, and 2013-14

In 2015-16, special survey namely Household Integrated Income and Consumption Survey (HIICS) was conducted to derive weights for Price Indices. This survey has also provided all information related to HIES.

UN has adopted new development plan for post 2015 monitoring called Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Under SDGs there are 17 goals, 169 targets and 232 indicators. By considering ground realities and data needs for SDGs, questionnaire of both District level and Provincial level were reviewed and revised with consultative meetings of Technical Committee. Four sub committees were formulated for in depth review of PSLM questionnaire.



After reviewing PSLM questionnaire, some change has been incorporated in existing questionnaire and few modules have also been added in PSLM/HIES Surveys.

Main Sectors Covered by

PSLM / HIES (Provincial Level)

- ✚ Demographic characteristics
- ✚ Education
- ✚ Health
- ✚ Population Welfare
- ✚ Household Characteristics
- ✚ Water Sanitation and Hygiene
- ✚ Household Income, Consumption & Expenditure
- ✚ Household Assets, Household Amenities
- ✚ Saving & Liabilities

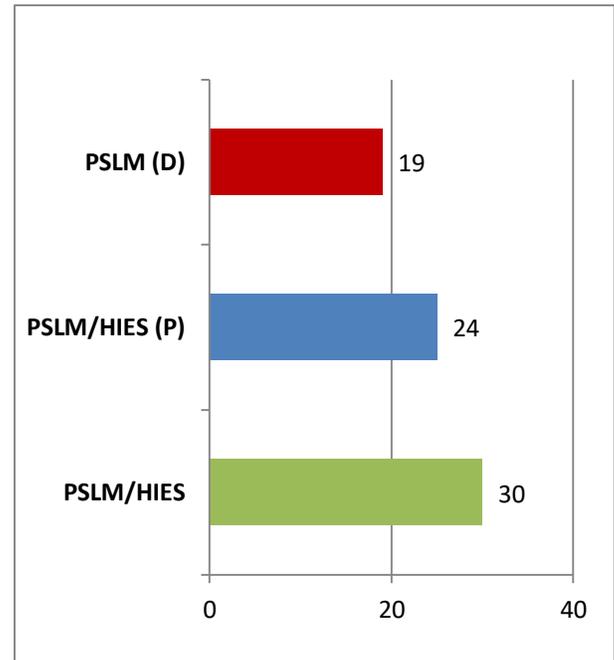
Incorporated Modules

- ✚ Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
- ✚ Out of Pocket Health Expenditure
- ✚ Information Communication and Technology (ICT)

It is worth mentioning here that areas of erstwhile FATA are now being covered after 2001-02 as parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, therefore results of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are not exactly comparable with previous rounds. For analyzing impact of inclusion of erstwhile FATA (Merged Areas) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa all tables are compared with or without merged areas. Further, this time coverage of Balochistan province has been improved as only 15 areas excluded from scope of survey due to security reasons,

unlike during the previous round in 2013-14, where 61 areas were dropped from the scope of the survey.

Indicators Covered by PSLM/HIES



P: Provincial Level Survey D: District Level Survey

Universe: The universe for survey consists of all urban and rural areas of the four provinces of Pakistan, excluded military restricted areas. *It is worth mentioning here that areas of erstwhile FATA have now been covered in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.*

Sample Design: A stratified two-stage sample design has been adopted for the survey.

Sampling Frame: Sampling Frame updated through Population & housing Census 2017 has

been used for sample selection. Each enumeration block is comprised to 200-250 houses on the average with well-defined boundaries and maps. In urban areas each enumeration block is treated as PSU while in rural areas villages are divided into blocks with well-defined boundaries and maps and each separate block within village is considered as PSU. Province wise detail of blocks as per Sampling Frame is as under.

Province	No. of Blocks		
	Urban	Rural	Overall
Punjab	27853	60666	88519
Sindh	21915	17215	39130
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3266	22538	25804
Balochistan	1826	8384	10210
Total	54860	108803	163663

Stratification Plan

Urban Domain: For urban domain, each administrative division for all four provinces has been considered as an independent stratum.

Rural Domain: For rural domain, each administrative district in Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhawa and each administrative division in Balochistan, has been considered as an independent stratum.

Selection of primary sampling units (PSUs): Enumeration blocks in both Urban and rural domains are taken as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Sample PSUs from each ultimate

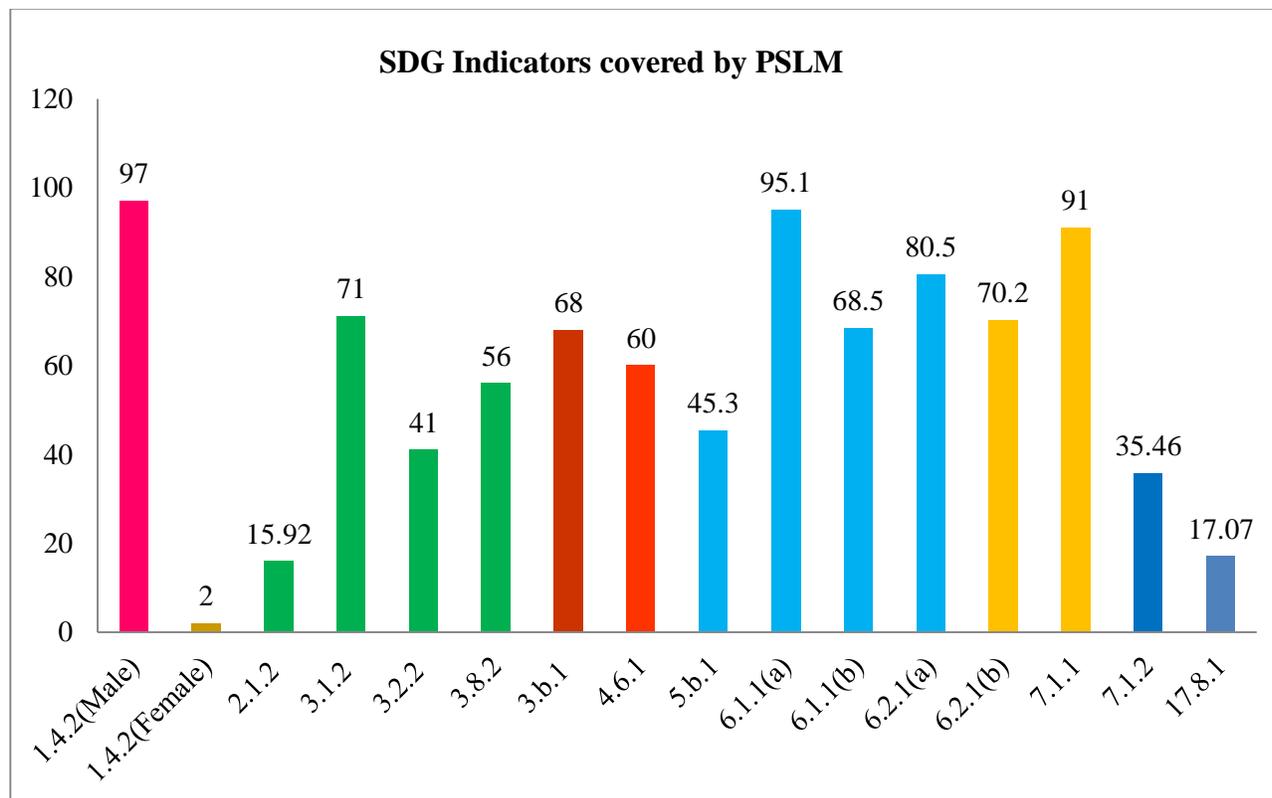
stratum/sub-stratum are selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) method of sampling scheme. In both Urban and Rural domains, the number of households in an enumeration block has been taken as measure of size.

Selection of secondary sampling units (SSUs): The households of sample PSUs have been taken as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). 12 and 16 households have been selected from urban and rural domains respectively by using systematic sampling technique.

PROFILE OF PSLM 2018-19						
Provinces	No. of sample blocks (PSUs)			No. of sample HHs (SSUs)		
	Urban	Rural	Overall	Urban	Rural	Overall
Punjab	350	500	850	4200	8000	12200
Sindh	250	220	470	3000	3520	6520
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	125	195	320	1500	3120	4620
Balochistan	70	110	180	840	1760	2600
Total	795	1025	1820	9540	16400	25940

Note: 18 PSUs were dropped due to law and order situation. Hence 1802 PSUs were covered.

COVERED HOUSEHOLD			
Province	Urban	Rural	Overall
Punjab	3945	7836	11781
Sindh	2719	3497	6216
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1450	3035	4485
Balochistan	759	1568	2327
Total	8873	15936	24809



1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.

2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.

3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme

4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex.

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services. (6.1.1(a)

shows the percentage of households with improved source of drinking water & 6.1.1(b) shows Improved Drinking Water source within the premises)

6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water. (6.2.1(a) shows the percentage of households with improved toilet facility & 6.2.1(b) shows improved toilet that is not shared with other household

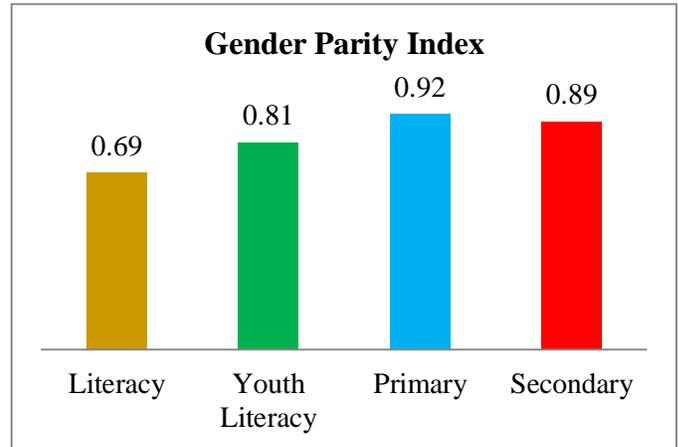
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
Disaggregation by cooking, heating, lighting, residence

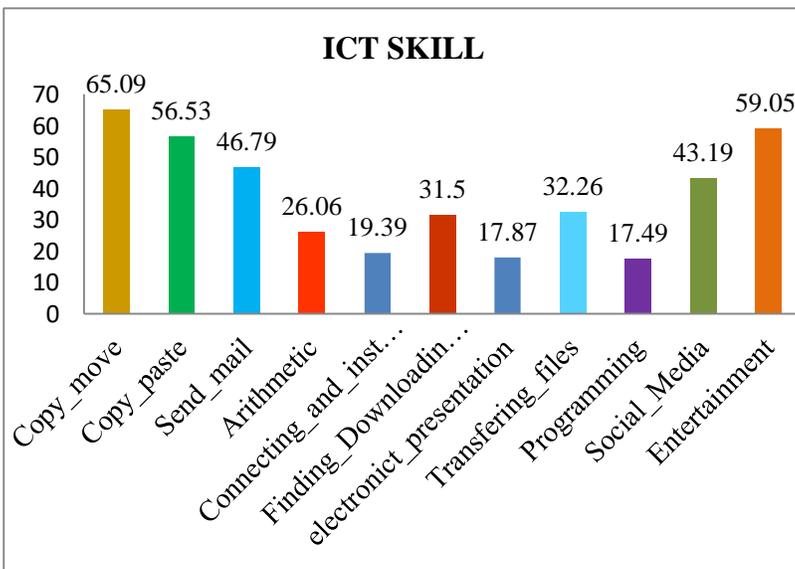
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet.

4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skills.

4.5.1 Parity indices for all education indicators



PSLM/HIES data provides the results of 24 SDGs indicators. Out of which the overall results of 15 SDGs indicators are discussed here however detailed disaggregation of SDGs indicators will be discussed in PSLM Social Report 2018-19. However the results of 9 remaining indicators are required detailed data analysis by different organizations and will be provided separately



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01 Ever attended 

02 Out of School 

03 Literacy 

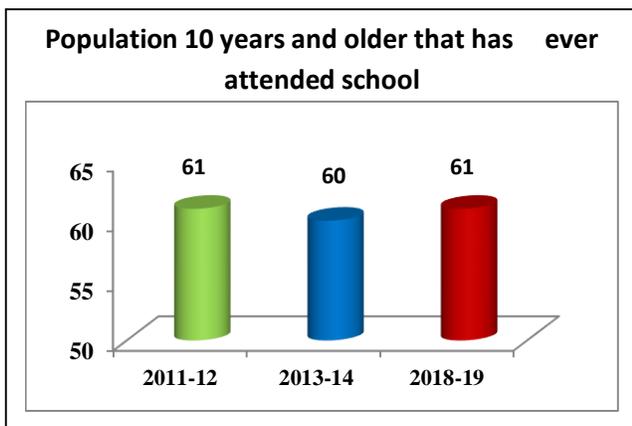
04 Enrollments 



Knowledge based society is an essential factor for economic and social growth of a country. Formal, non-formal and informal education systems are the basic pillars for knowledge based society. With the advancements of technology in the modern era with significant change adoption in education system have created new opportunities for developing countries to enhance literacy rate as well as inculcate intellectual capability in the society. Furthermore, Creativity, Critical Thinking, Communication and Collaboration are four necessary educational skills need to be developed in 21st century generation. Therefore, the policy makers are required to reform their policies and restructure the existing infrastructure to accommodate the challenges.

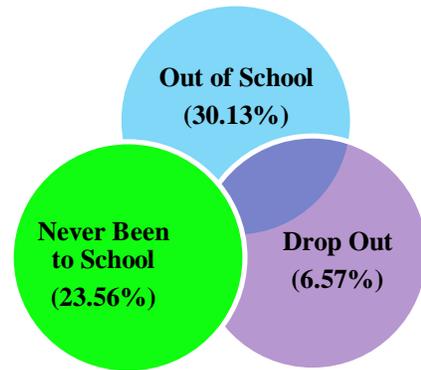
School Attendance

More than one half of the population of ten years and older i.e. 61 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 60 percent in 2013-14 has ever attended school



Out of School: Overall 30 percent children aged 5 to 16 are out of school in Pakistan as compared to 33 percent in 2013-14. The percentage is highest in Balochistan and lowest

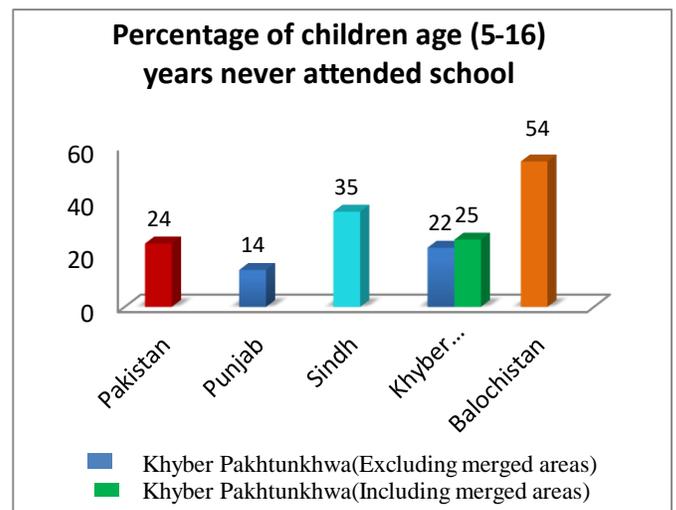
in Punjab. Out of school consists of children who have never been to school and those children who attended school but left afterwards.



	Male	Female	Total
Pakistan	25	36	30
Punjab	19	23	21
Sindh	34	49	42
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Excluding Merged Areas)	19	39	28
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Including Merged Areas)	20	43	31
Balochistan	52	67	59

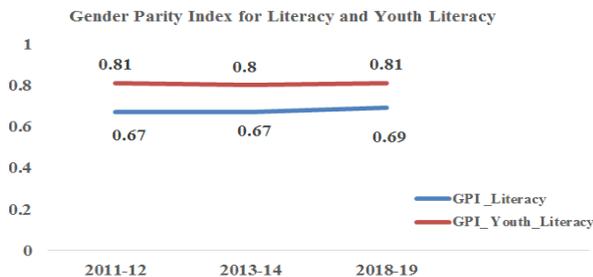
Never been to school

24 percent children age (5 -16) years have never been to school in Pakistan, this percentage is highest in Balochistan, followed by Sindh and lowest in Punjab. Drop out rates are lower and have almost same pattern in all provinces.



Literacy Rate age (10 years and older)

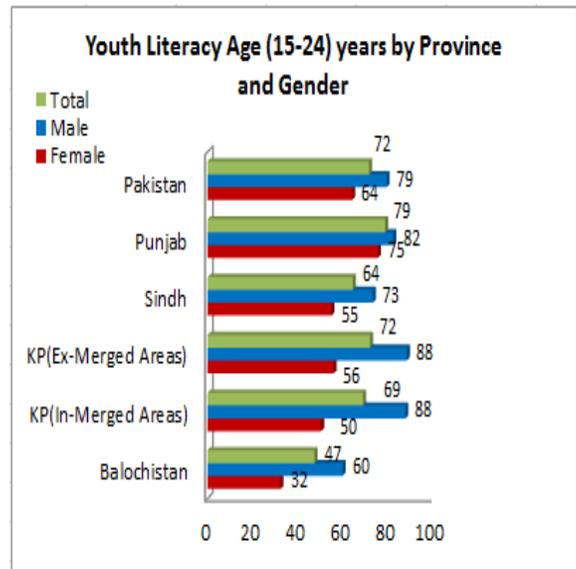
The overall literacy has increased to 60 percent from 58 percent in 2013-14. There is increasing trend in Provinces except Balochistan. Analyzing by gender and region it is observed that increasing trend is more prevalent in rural areas than urban areas



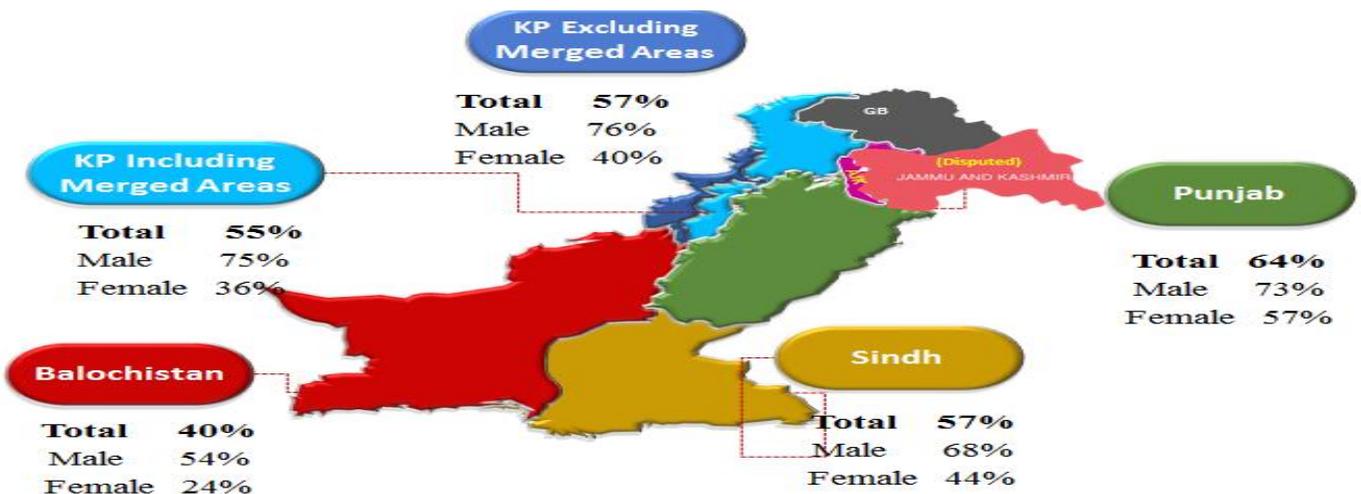
The significant gender gap is observed in the literacy results of all four provinces. However, the situation of Punjab is quite better

Youth Literacy age (15-24) years

Youth Literacy for the age group 15-24 increased slightly to 72 percent from 71 percent in 2013-14. Like all indicators of education Punjab is leading province in this indicator too, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. However, Balochistan is at lowest position in all education indicators. There is significant gender gap in the youth literacy of all four provinces. However, the gap is highest in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa followed by Balochistan. Highest youth literacy is observed among males of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



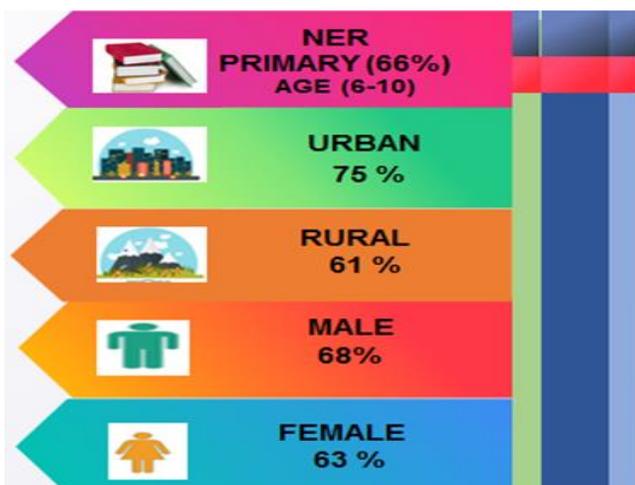
Literacy Rate (10 years & above) by Province and Region



Enrolments

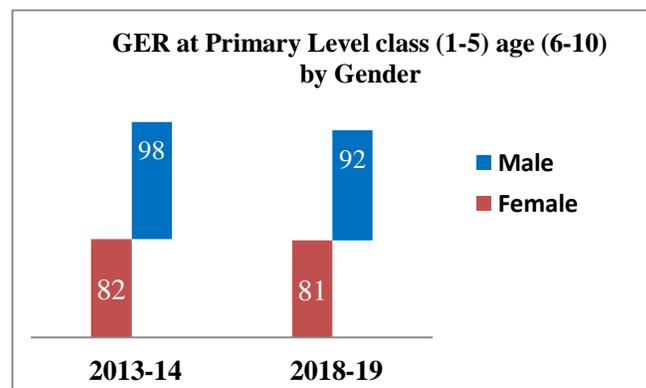
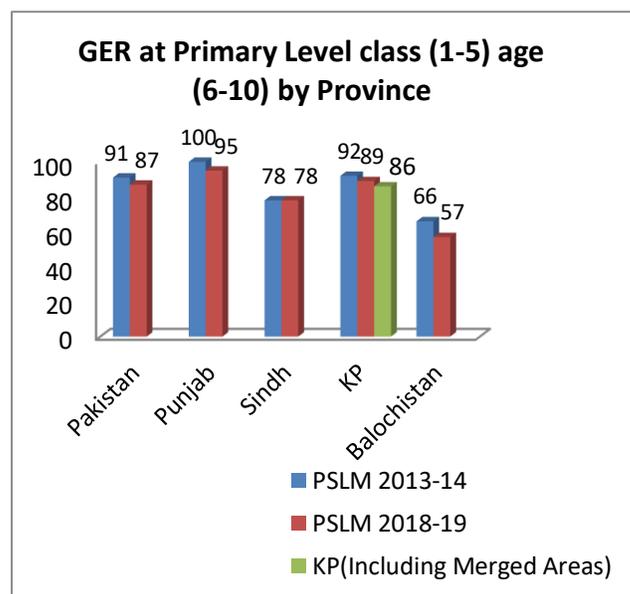
Enrolments are calculated through Net Enrolment Rate (NER) and Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) by using different age groups. NER is the number of children with specific age attending specific class divided by number of children with specific age and GER is the number of children attending specific class divided by number of children with specific age. However, looking at the data situation it looks more appropriate to consider the age group “6 to 10 “for Primary, “11-13” for Middle and “14-15” for Matric. NER at primary slightly increase to 66 percent from 65 percent in 2013-14. While observing the Province level position, Punjab is the leading province among all Provinces while Balochistan is at lowest.

NER at Primary age (6-10) years		
Province	2013-14	2018-19
Pakistan	65	66
Punjab	72	73
Sindh	56	58
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Ex- Merged Areas)	67	66
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (In-Merged Areas)	-	64
Balochistan	44	40



GER at Primary age (6-10)

The overall trend of GER Primary level for both age groups is declining i.e. from 91 percent to 87 percent, which is positive trend implying low enrolment of overage children. Decreasing trend is observed in all provinces while Sindh remains stagnant during the period. Same declining trend is also observed by gender and region.



NER at Middle Class (6-8) aged (11-13)

NER at Middle level class (6-8) for age (11-13) has significantly increased from 35 percent to 38 percent in 2018-19. The region wise trend also shows significant increase particularly in rural areas. While Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Excluding Merged Areas) shows increasing trend, Balochistan have shown decline in 2018-19.

NER Middle age (11-13) years		
Province	2013-14	2018-19
Pakistan	35	38
Punjab	39	45
Sindh	29	30
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Ex- Merged Areas)	37	39
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (In-Merged Areas)	-	36
Balochistan	22	20

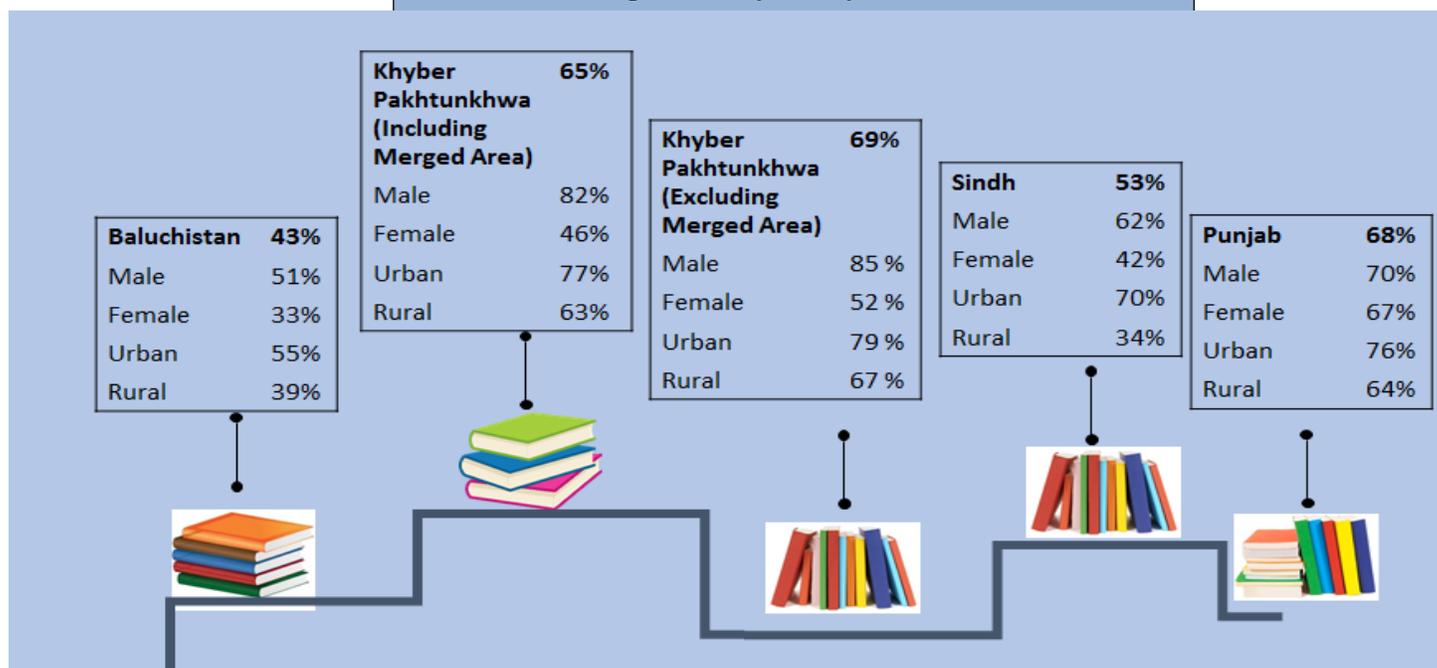
GER at Middle Class (6-8) aged (11-13)

The GER at Middle class (6-8) for age (11-13) shown increasing trend at national level and by region. Analyzing provinces, Punjab have shown highest percentage while Balochistan at lowest. Wide gender disparity is observed in all provinces and it is highest in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with gap of 36 percentage points between gender.

GER at Middle age (11-13) years



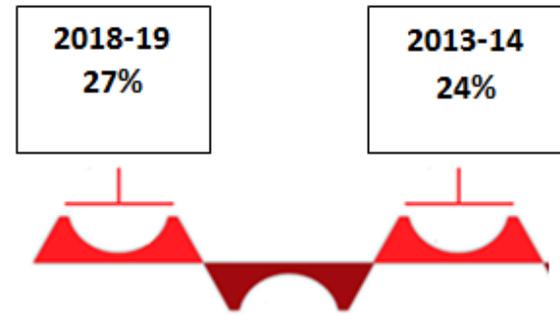
GER at Middle age (11-13) years by Province



NER and GER at Matric Class (9-10) aged (14-15)

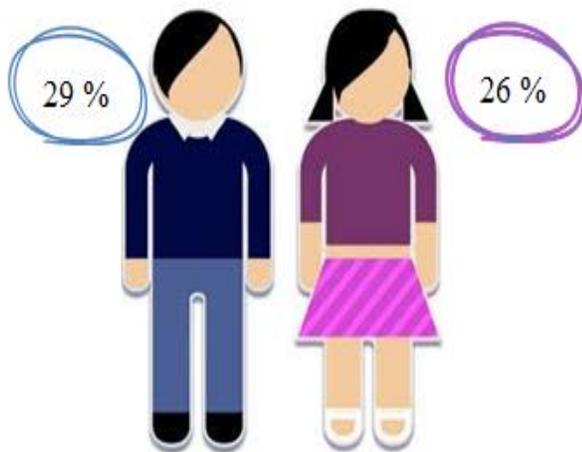
NER at Matric level class (9-10) for age (14-15) has significantly increased to 27 percent in 2018-19 from 24 percent in 2013-14. The same trend is observed in all provinces while Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Excluding Merged Areas) slightly declined to 25 percent from 26 percent in 2013-14. NER follows the same increasing trend when analyze by gender and region.

NER at Matric age (14-15) and class (9-10)

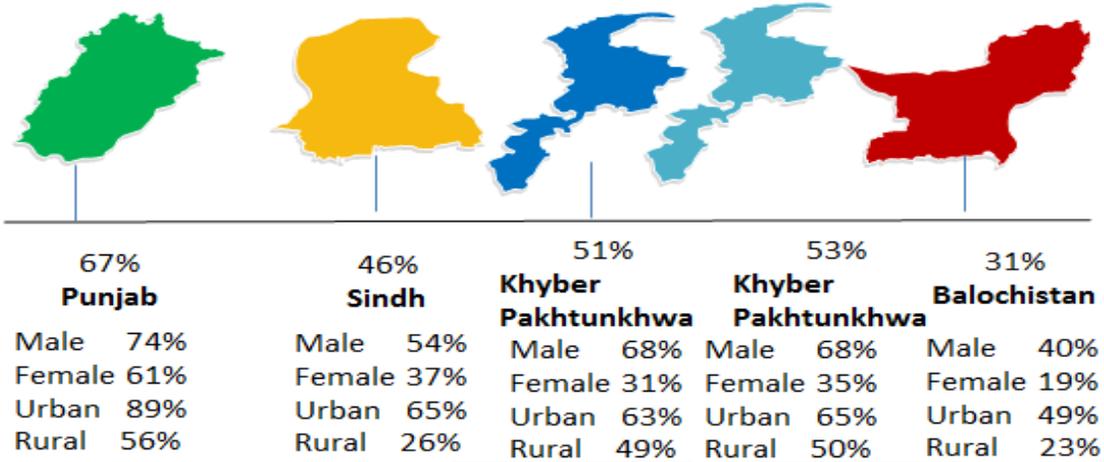


GER at Matric level class (9-10) for age (14-15) years remains stagnant at 57 percent during 2013-14 and 2018-19. The provincial comparison shows slight decline except Punjab. There are wide gender disparities in GER among provinces and highest gap is observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and lowest in Punjab. However, regional disparity is more pronounced in Sindh and Punjab.

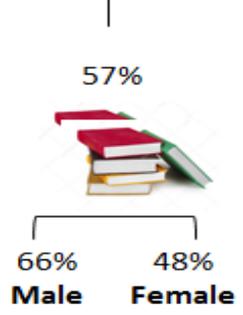
NER at Matric age (14-15) years



GER Matric age(14-15) by province



Pakistan GER Matric



Including Merged Areas **Excluding Merged Areas**

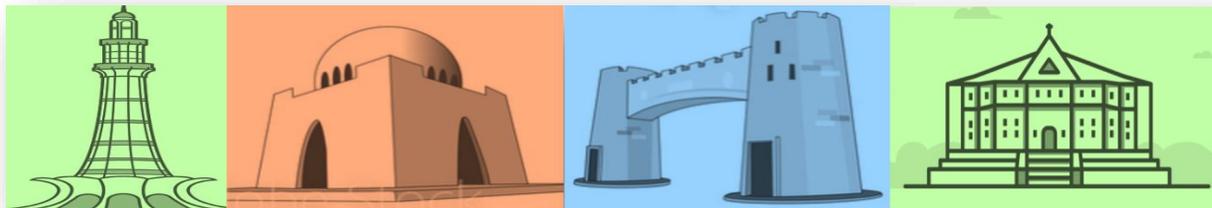
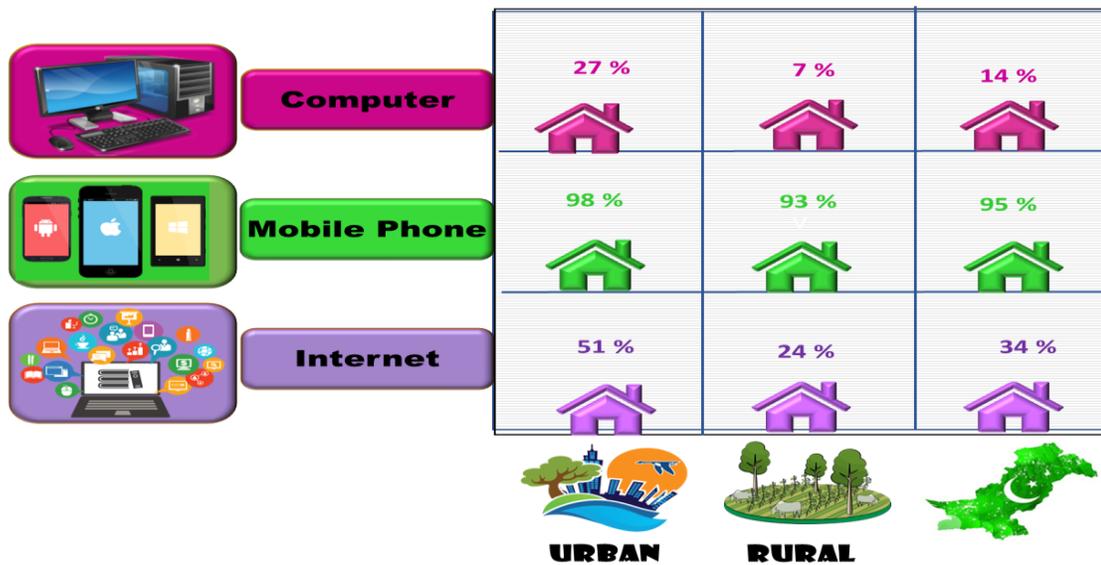
Information Communication & Technology



Information Communication Technology (ICT) is one of the economic development pillars to gain advantage. It can improve the quality of human life. The digital age has transformed the way people communicate, network, seek help, access information and learn. We must recognize that people are now, an online population and access is through a variety of means such as computers, laptop, tablet and mobile phones. PSLM 2018-19

collected information on household with access to internet, Mobile phone, Computer, Laptop and Tablet. The data with regional (Urban/Rural) break down reveals that only 14 percent households own computer/Laptop/Tablet while 95 percent of households have mobile phones and 34 percent households have internet connection. There are large gaps in ownership of computer and internet access in urban / rural areas. Provincial breakdown are provided below.

Percentage Households with Computer, Mobile Phone and Internet



Computer: 15%
Mobile: 95%
Internet: 33%

Computer: 15%
Mobile: 93%
Internet: 37%

Computer: 12%
Mobile: 95%
Internet: 37%

Computer: 6%
Mobile: 92%
Internet: 19%

PSLM 2018-19 also collects information on mobile Ownership, 45 percent of population own Mobile phone with at least one connection. 91 percent population, 10 years and older reported use of mobile / smart phone; among them 93 percent are male and 90 percent are females.

While 17 percent of population used internet in last three months, 51 percent used internet at least once in a day and 35 percent used when

Use of Internet for 10 years and older in past three months

Pakistan: 17%, Urban: 29%, Rural: 10%



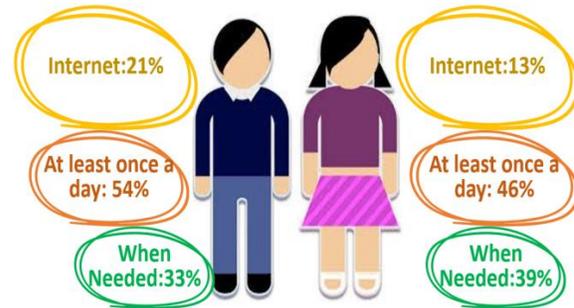
**Pakistan: 45%,
Urban: 55%,
Rural: 39%**



65%



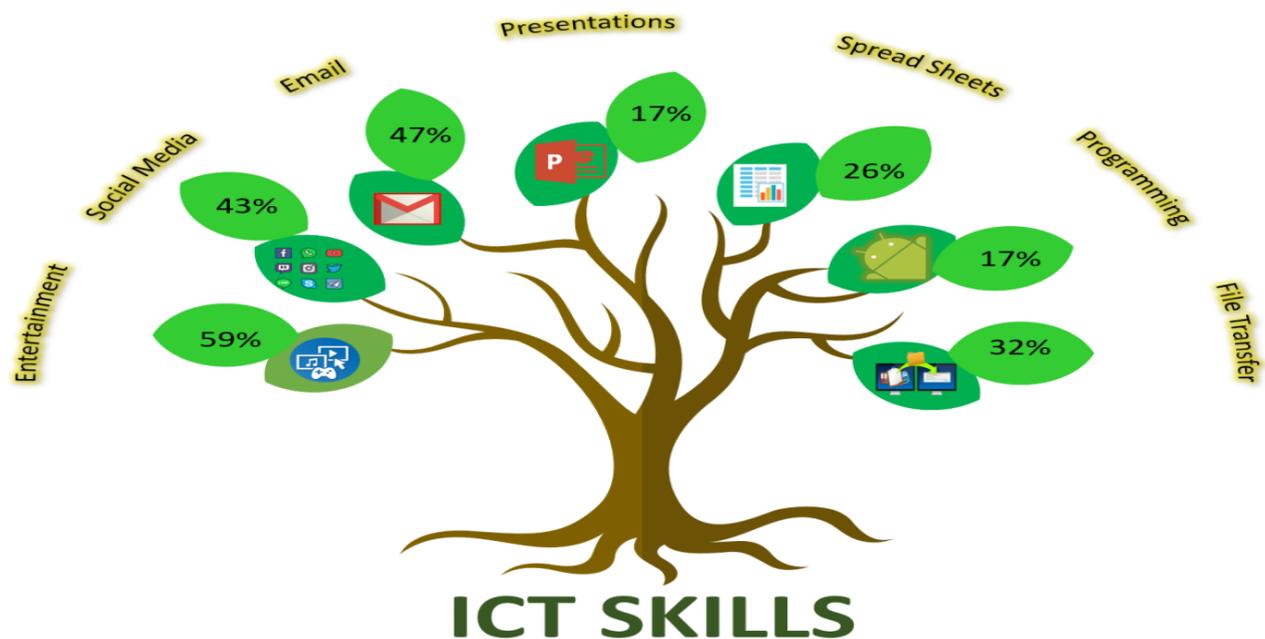
26%



Percentage of Individuals with Use of Computer/Laptop/Tablet and by type of ICT Skill

Percentage of individual using desktop, Laptop, tablet is 8.24 percent and 5 percent individual reported that they are using Mobile/smart Phone instead of Computer/Laptop/Tablet. Out of individuals 10 years and older that reported use

Computer/Laptop/Tablet, 68 percent population reported that they used them from home and 12 percent reported use from education place and 17 percent from the work place.

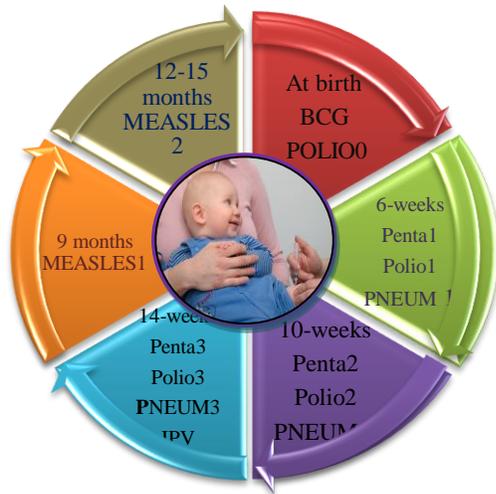


PSLM18-19

HEALTH



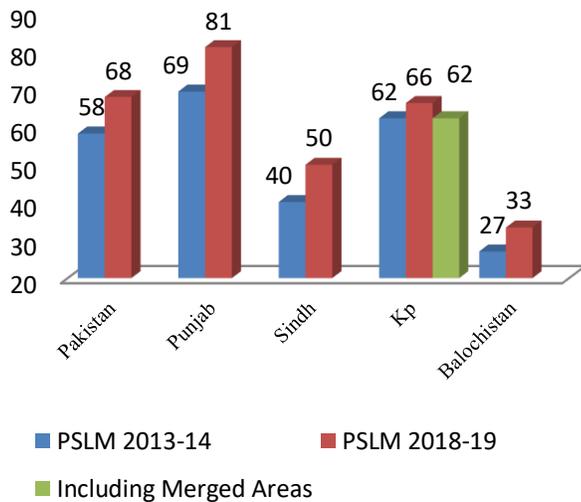
IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE



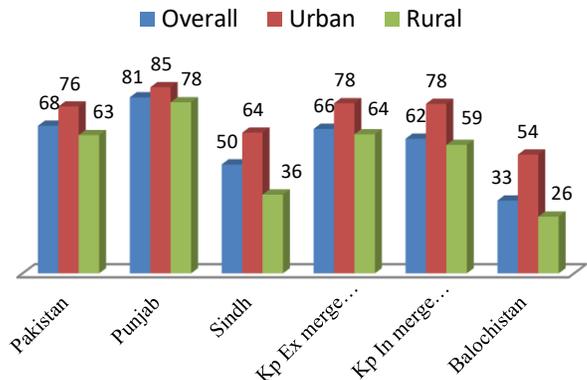
Immunization is one of the most successful and cost effective health interventions. It has eradicated small pox, lowered the global incidence of polio and achieved dramatic reductions in illness, disability and death from diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough) and measles.

Full immunization based on record has significantly increased to 68 percent in 2018-19 from 58 percent in 2013-14. Its prevalence is higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas. Over the period immunization improved in all provinces, highest in Punjab and lowest in Balochistan. Urban rural gap is relatively wider in Sindh and Balochistan as compared to Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa results are significantly affected by inclusion of newly merged areas.

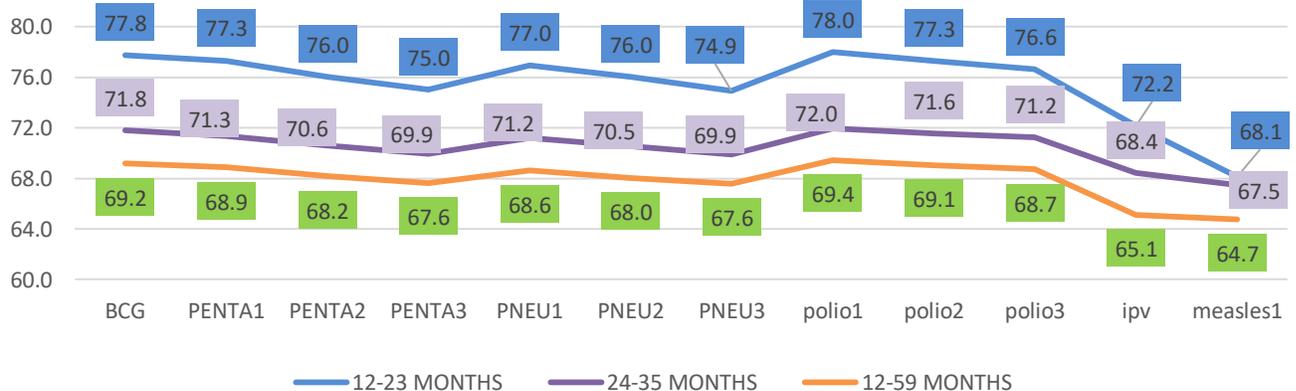
BASED ON RECORD - FULLY IMMUNISED



FULL IMMUNIZATION



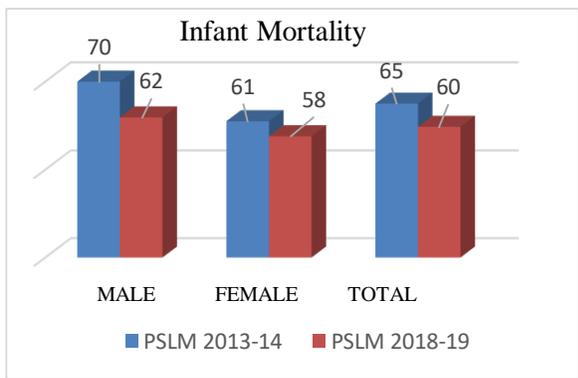
Record Base Immunization By Type of Antigen and Age wise Comparison



Infant mortality rate is calculated as the number of deaths of children before reaching their first birthday per thousand live births during particular time period. Reduction of child mortality is target 3.2 which comes under 3rd Goal of the SDGs. Infant mortality rate of a country indicates the standard of health, level of education, equality of wealth in society.



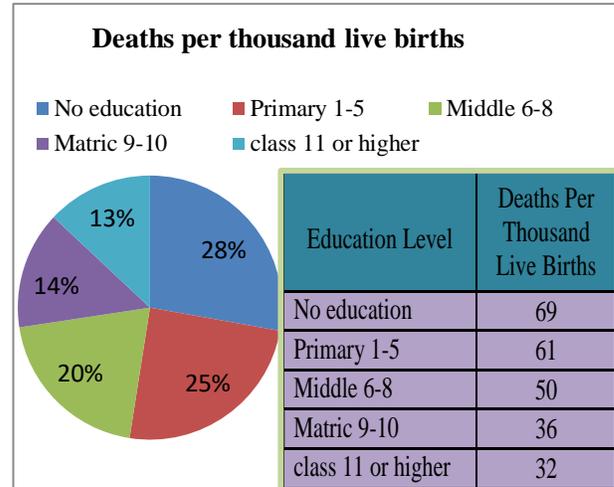
Countries with high mortality rate should also have inadequate medical care during prenatal period, poor sanitation system, malnutrition of the mother and low education and hygiene level and income disparities among individuals. Infant mortality has shown declining trends since last few years, which is very encouraging but still efforts are needed to further decrease it.



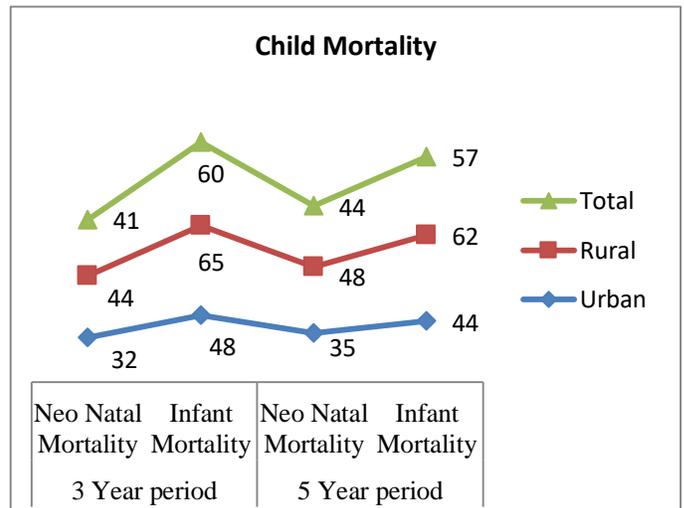
IMR calculated for a period of 3 years, in Pakistan has decreased to 60 per thousand live births in 2018-19 for the period of (2014-16), as compared to 65 per thousand live birth in 2013-14 for the period of (2009-2011). This implies Six (6) out of

100 new-born in Pakistan die before their first birthday.

Infant Mortality and Mother’s Education



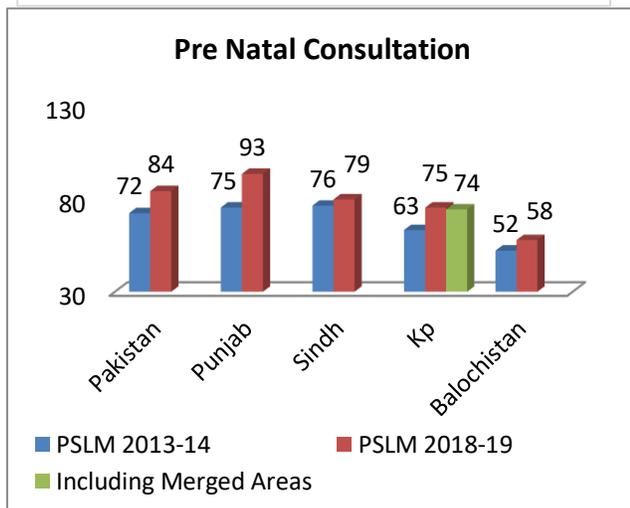
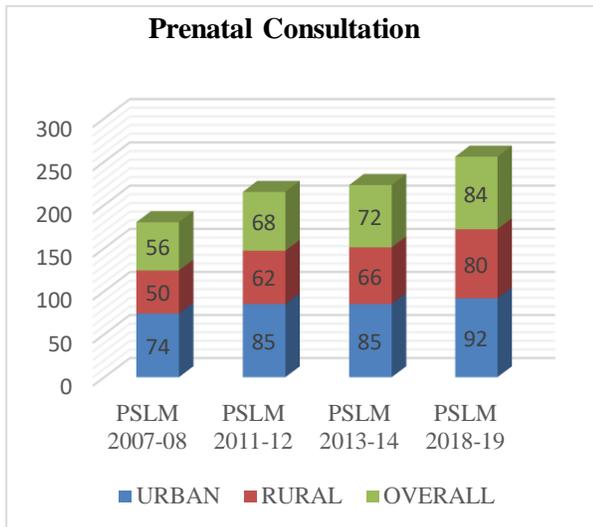
Comparison between Infant and Neonatal Mortality w.r.t Period of Birth



Neo natal mortality is probability of child dying before completion of 1st month after birth. Neonatal mortality Neonatal mortality rate also shown declining pattern and decreased to 41 per 10000 live births in 2018-19 from 46 per 1000 live births for three-year period (2014-16).

Pre – Natal Consultation

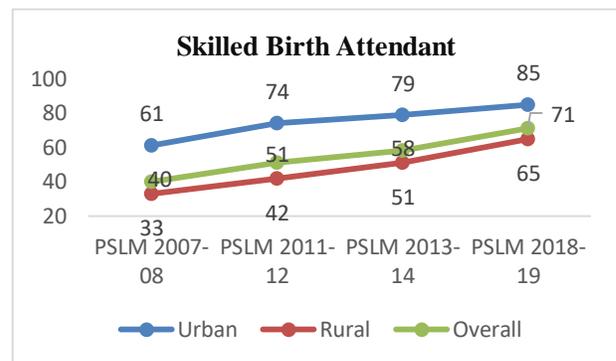
About a half million women dies due to pregnancy complications worldwide. Antenatal care ensures health of a woman during the whole pregnancy period and the time of her child’s birth. Health of a woman during pregnancy is the serious concern in developing world including Pakistan. Increasing trend is observed in pre-natal consultations as 84 percent women seek consultations during their last pregnancy in 2018-19 as compared to 72 percent in 2013-14. The



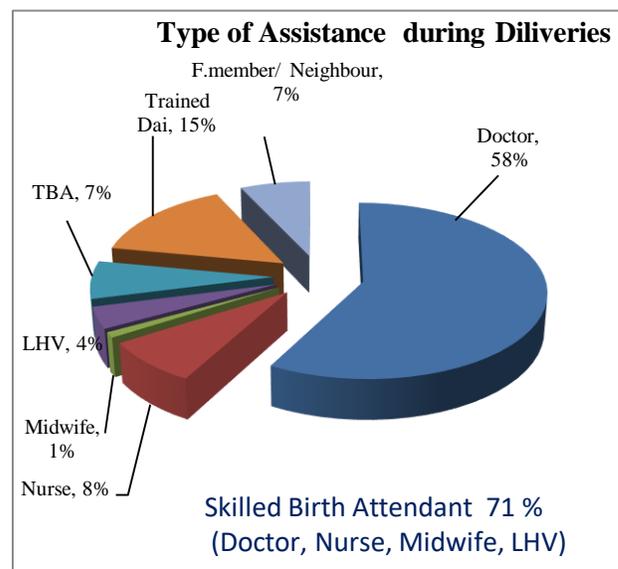
Percentage is higher in provinces as compared to PSLM 2013-14. However there is wide gap between Punjab and Balochistan.

Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)

Delivery assisted by Skilled Birth Attendants (Doctor, Nurse, Midwife & LHV) in Pakistan is improving year to year and now this is 71 percent, which implies 7 out of every 10 women have their delivery assisted by SBAs. Doctor with 58 percent

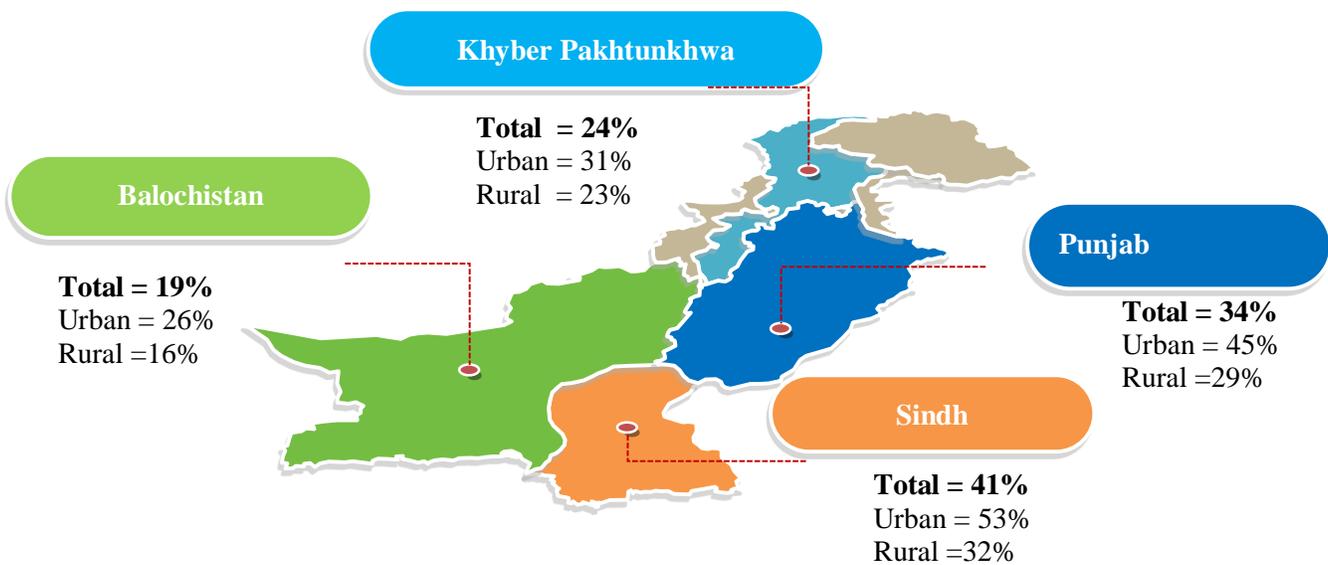
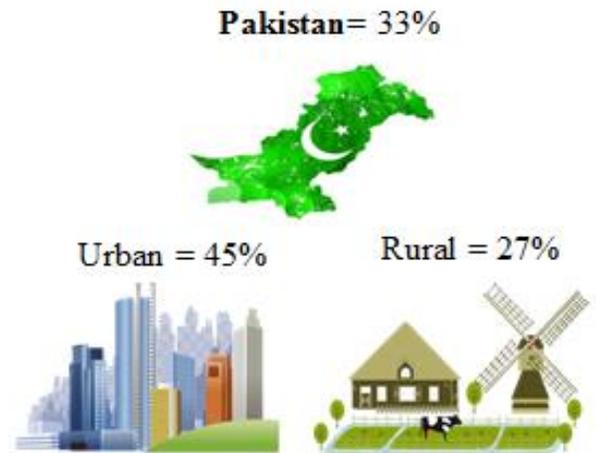


is the practitioner mostly involved in deliveries.

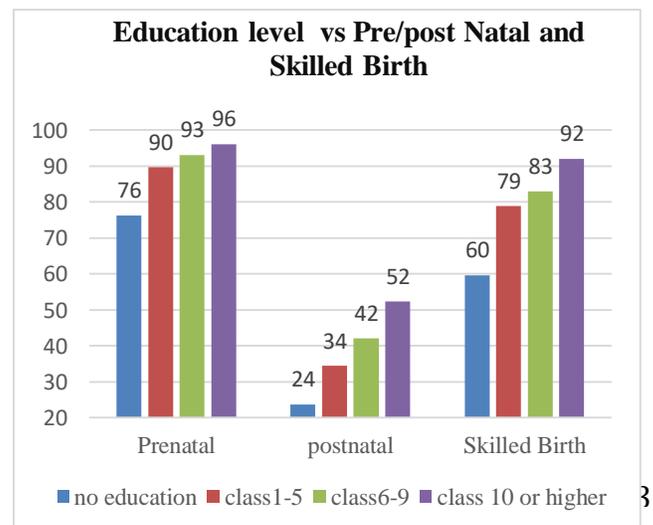


POST- NATAL CONSULTATION

Postnatal care particularly been given to the mother and her infant within six weeks of birth. If proper care has been given in this period than chances of neo natal & infant mortality could be reduced. Only 33 percent women get Post-natal care in Pakistan in 2018-19 as compared to 29 percent in 2013-14. This implies from every 3rd women in Pakistan only one is going for post-natal consultations. Sindh has the highest rate than all other provinces and there exists wide gap between urban & rural areas.



It is observed educational level have a significant impact over Pre-natal, Post-natal consultation and delivery assisted through Skilled Birth Attendant and percentage increases with level of education. In case of Post-natal consultation this gap is almost double. Regional comparison also shows that all the three categories significantly vary with respect to education.



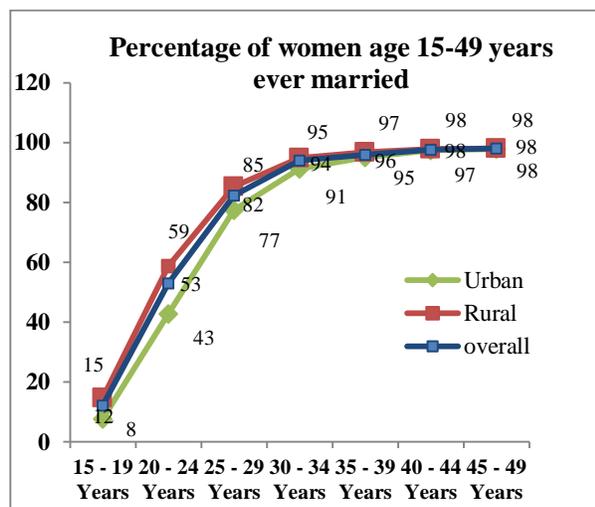
POPULATION WELFARE

PSLM (2018-19)



The Government population welfare strategy is to prioritize family planning particularly in an effort to promote birth spacing as the best strategy for achieving ambitious population targets. High levels of fertility are associated with health risks for both mother and children and Pakistan’s high population growth rate puts added pressure on efforts to expand and improve the delivery of basic social services.

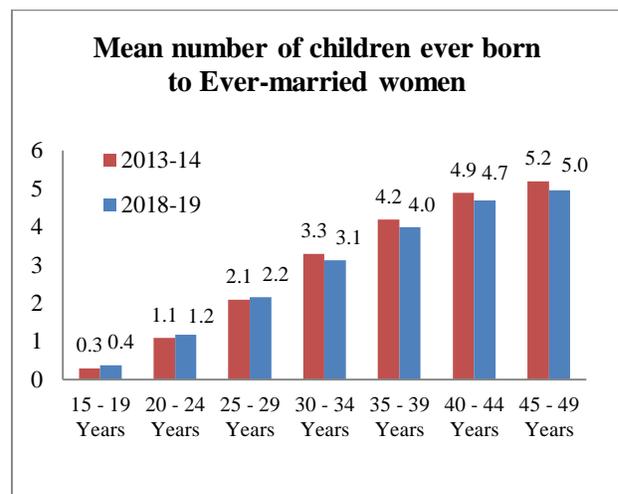
Marriage: It is observed that there is marginal increase in the proportion of women ever married in the 2nd age cohort (20-24) i.e. 53 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 52 percent in 2013-14. Percentage of ever married women in age group 15-19 is decreasing overall; however, its percentage is higher in rural areas (15 percent) as compared to urban areas (8 percent).



Mean number of children ever born to Ever-married women: Mean number of children ever born to ever married women of overall Pakistan has shown slight decline in year 2018-19 to 3.1 as compared to 3.2 in year 2013-14 and highest mean number of children are 5.0 in age group 45-49.



While observing the province, all provinces shown declining trend in mean number of children ever born to ever-married women except in Balochistan.

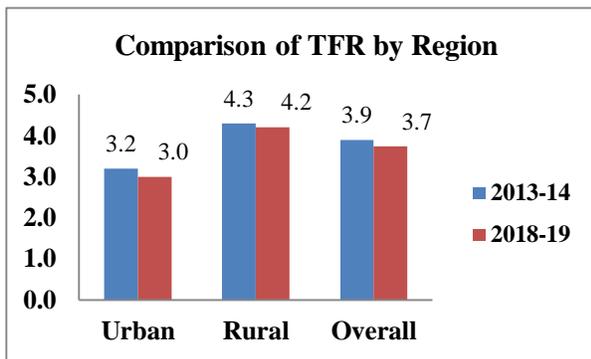


Fertility Rate: The total fertility rate (TFR) is a common measure of current fertility and is defined as the average number of children a woman would have if she went through her entire reproductive period 15-49 years reproducing at the prevailing Age Specific Fertility Rate. TFR has been calculated considering an average of the three years preceding the survey. There is a close relationship between the TFR and CPR. If the CPR rises the TFR will fall. This decline in the TFR could be more considerable if there was greater use of family planning methods in the country.

Fertility rate of Pakistan by Region: TFR, when calculated for the survey year 2018-19 by taking an average of three year (2015-17) shows the decreasing trend i.e. **3.7 from 3.9** for year 2013-14 for reference period of (2010-12). Urban and rural TFR shows gradual declining trend i.e. 3.0 and 4.2 in 2018-19 as compared to 3.2 and 4.3 in 2013-14 respectively.



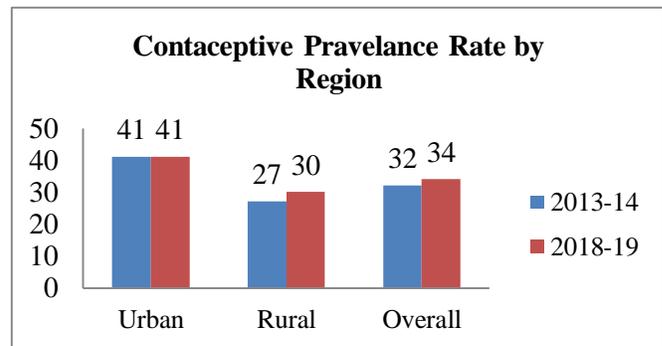
slight increase from 42 percent in 2013-14 to 43 percent in 2018-19.



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR): In overall Pakistan the women currently using family planning aged 15 to 49 measured through CPR has increased to 34 percent in 2018-19 from 32 percent in 2013-14. CPR in rural areas has increased to 30 percent from 27 percent but in urban areas CPR is stagnant at 41 percent.

Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR):

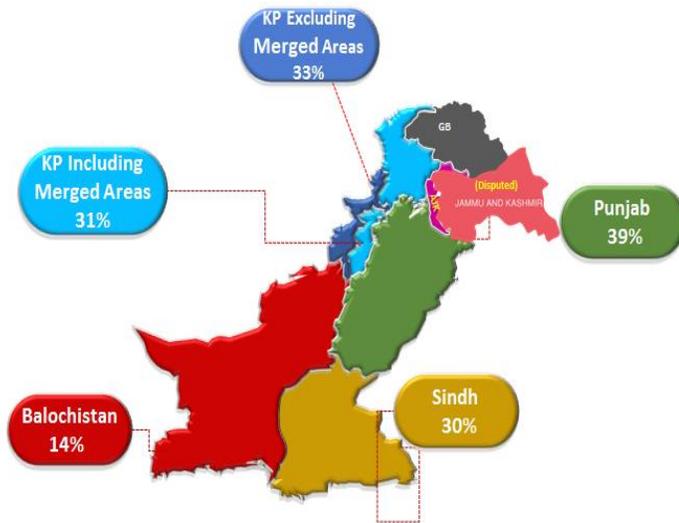
Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. ASFRs show the highest percentage of children in the age group (25-29) and afterwards it shows decreasing trend up to age group (45-49).



Knowledge of Family Planning: The women knowledge about contraceptive methods is universal in Pakistan and 99 percent currently married women aged between 15 to 49 years have knowledge about at least one method of contraception.

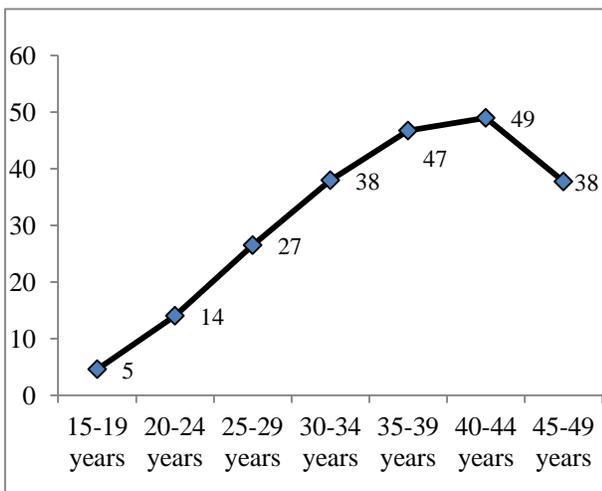
CPR Among Provinces: Contraceptive use among currently married women aged 15 to 49 years is highest in Punjab with 39 percent followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Excluding Merged areas) 33 percent, whereas lowest in Balochistan with 14 percent.

Ever Used: The percentage of women which have ever used any contraceptive method has shown



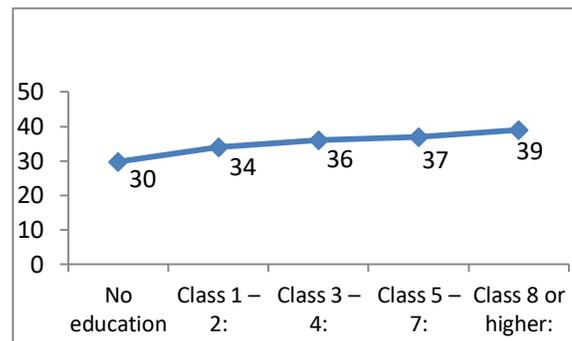
Use of CPR- By Age Category:

Family planning use is significantly lower in age groups 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 because women of these age groups are newlywed and they are more likely and willing to become pregnant as soon as possible. Use of family planning methods rises with age; the older women are more likely to use family planning method as they have reached their desired family size. Some 49 percent of the currently married women in the age group 40-44 years are using family planning method as compared to only 5 percent of the age group 15-19 years.



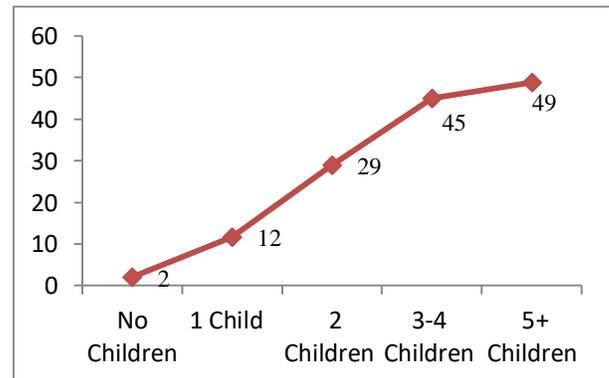
Use of CPR- By Education Level

Uses of contraception increases with education, women with no education are less likely to use the family planning methods as only 30 percent currently married women with no education have reported to use contraception as compared to 39 percent currently married women with education up to class 8 & above.



Use of CPR- By Number of Children:

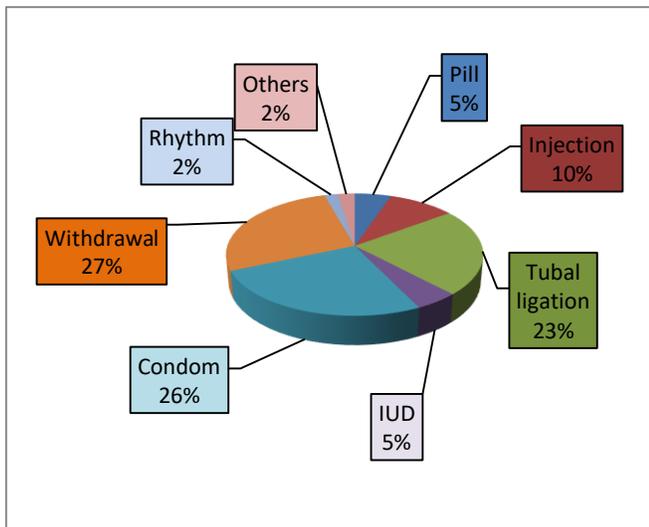
Contraception increases with the increase in the number of children. Only two percent of currently married women with no child have reported to use any method as compared to 49 percent of currently married women using contraception having 5 or more children.



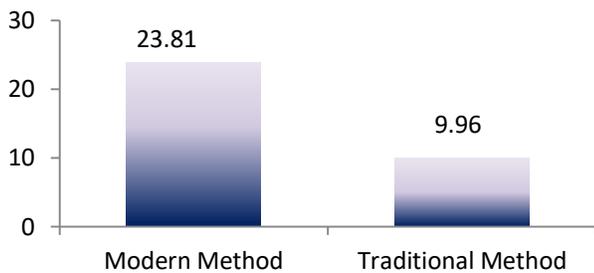
Trends in Family Planning Use: In Pakistan the most common method currently being used is “Withdrawal” with 27 percent followed by “Condom” with 26 Percent and “Tubal Ligation” with 23 percent. Modern family planning methods are being used by 24 percent currently married women whereas 10 percent are using traditional methods.



“Others” 19 percent followed by “Lactating” 17 percent.

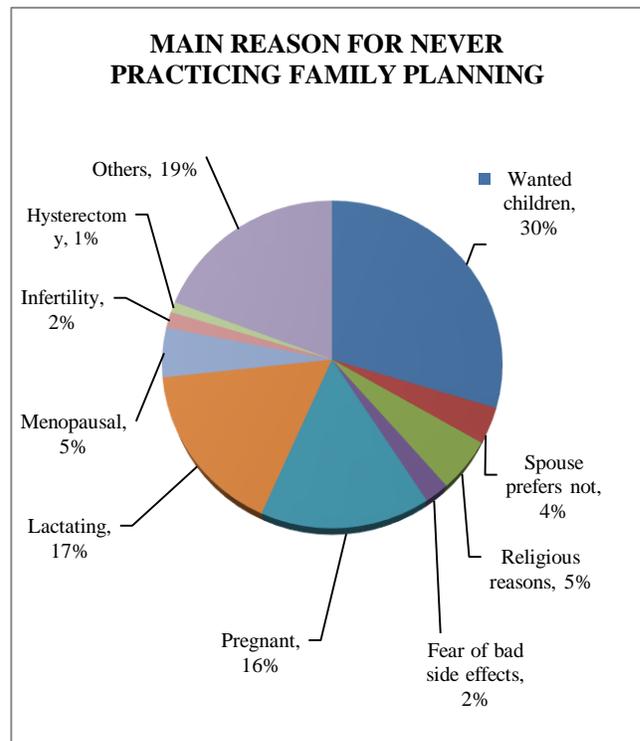


Percentage of women using Modern and Traditional Methods



Reason for not Practicing Family Planning

The most cited reason by currently married women for not using contraception is “Wanted Children” 30 percent. The second cited reasons, is



Literacy of Women age (15-49):

Literacy rate of women age 15-49 years is 53 percent while observing provinces women in Punjab have highest literacy rate with 62 percent followed by Sindh with 48 percent and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 37 percent, whereas lowest in Balochistan with 24 percent.



Housing, Water Sanitation and Hygiene





Percentage of household with access to Drinking Water from Improved Source

95%



Percentage of household with Improved Toilet Facility, not shared with other households

70%



Percentage of household with Specific Place of hand washing with soap and water

50%

Water is fundamental human need; at household level, water is used for Drinking, Cooking and Hygiene purpose. PSLM 2018-19 collected information on source of water used by household for drinking, cooking and handwashing. Further information about location of source of drinking water, distance to source and round trip time spent for collection of water, availability of water when needed and treatment of water for making it safer has been collected. Drinking water comes from a variety of sources including public water systems, private wells, bottled water, water system, private wells, or bottled water.

Improved Drinking Water Source Includes: Piped Water, Hand Pump, Motor pump, Protected Well, Protected Spring, Bottled Water, Filtration Plant,

Tanker/Truck/Water Bearer. Motorized pumping with 35 percent is reported as main source of drinking water followed by Hand pump with 24 percent, Tap water with 18percent and Filtration Plant with 9 percent. Regional and Provincial breakdown is given in table below.

Sanitation & Hygiene refers to adequate treatment / disposal of human excreta and sewage and also preventing human contact with feces and hand washing with soap. In PSLM 2018-19, information related to type of toilet not shared with other households, specific place of handwashing with water and soap has been collected. Flush category includes: Flush Connected to Sewerage, Flush Connected to Septic Tank, Flush Connected to Pit, and Flush Connected to Open Drain.

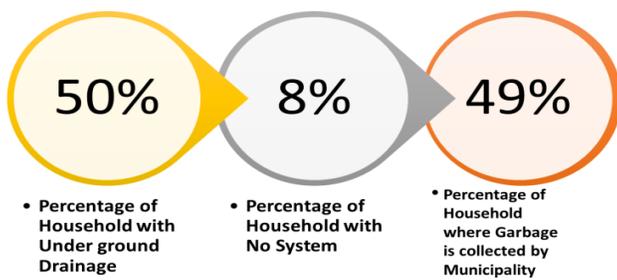
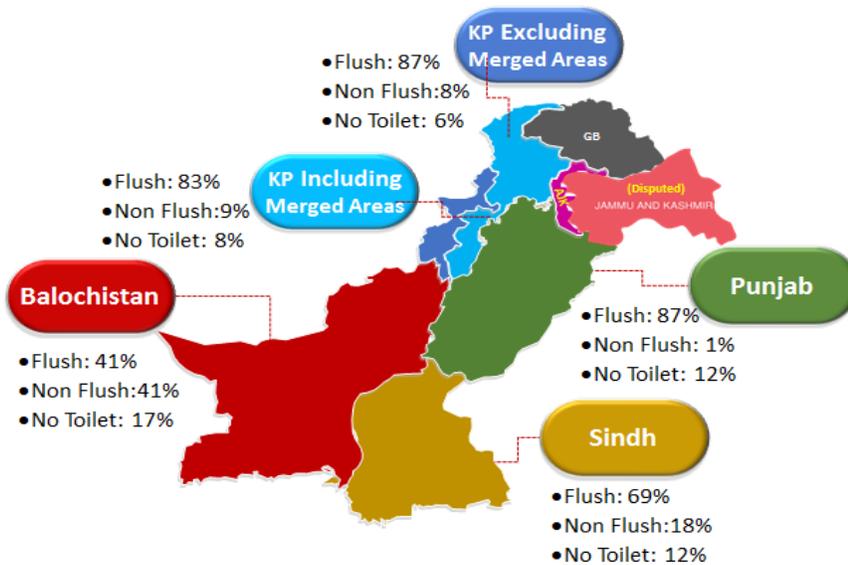
Source Of Drinking Water	Tap Water	Hand Pump	Motor Pump	Dug well	Spring	Bottled Water	Tanker/Truck	Filtration Plant	Others	Improved Source	Surface Water	Making Water Safer
Overall	18	24	35	3	2	2	4	9	0	95	2	7
Urban	31	6	30	1	0	6	7	18	0	99	0	13
Rural	11	34	38	4	3	0	2	4	0	93	2	4
Punjab	12	23	44	0	0	1	4	15	0	99	0	5
Sindh	31	36	13	3	0	8	4	2	1	95	2	13
KP Including Merged Areas	24	12	35	11	12	0	1	0	0	81	4	4
KP Excluding Merged Areas	25	14	35	8	12	0	1	0	0	83	4	4
Balochistan	28	6	25	8	4	2	15	0	0	84	9	18

Overall 80 percent household have access to Improved Toilet facility out of which 26 percent have flush connected to sewerage and 24 percent of household flush facility connected to septic tank. 50 percent of household were reported with specific place of hand washing with soap and water, while only 11 percent reported that there is no place for hand washing and non-availability of cleansing agent for hand washing.

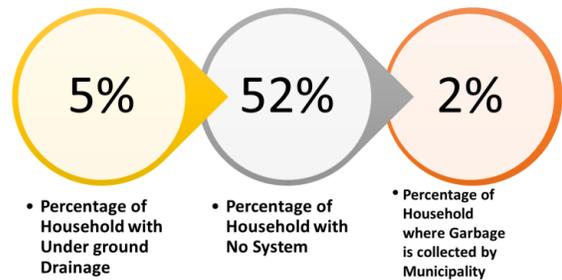
Punjab is at top among all provinces with respect to Specific place of Handwashing with soap and Water with 53 percent. Whereas Situation of Sindh Rural is alarming with only 13 percent.



Flush connected to septic tank and sewerage system are considered as improved sanitation system for which it is considered that on-site treatment has taken place. In Pakistan, 50 percent of toilets are connected with septic tank or sewerage system, where Punjab is at top with 59 percent and Balochistan is at bottom with 14 percent.



Urban



Rural





Percentage of household that own dwelling units

84%

U:72% R:91%



Percentage of household with electricity as main source of Lighting

91%

U:98% R:87%



Percentage of household with Gas as main fuel for Cooking

47%

U: 86% R:24%



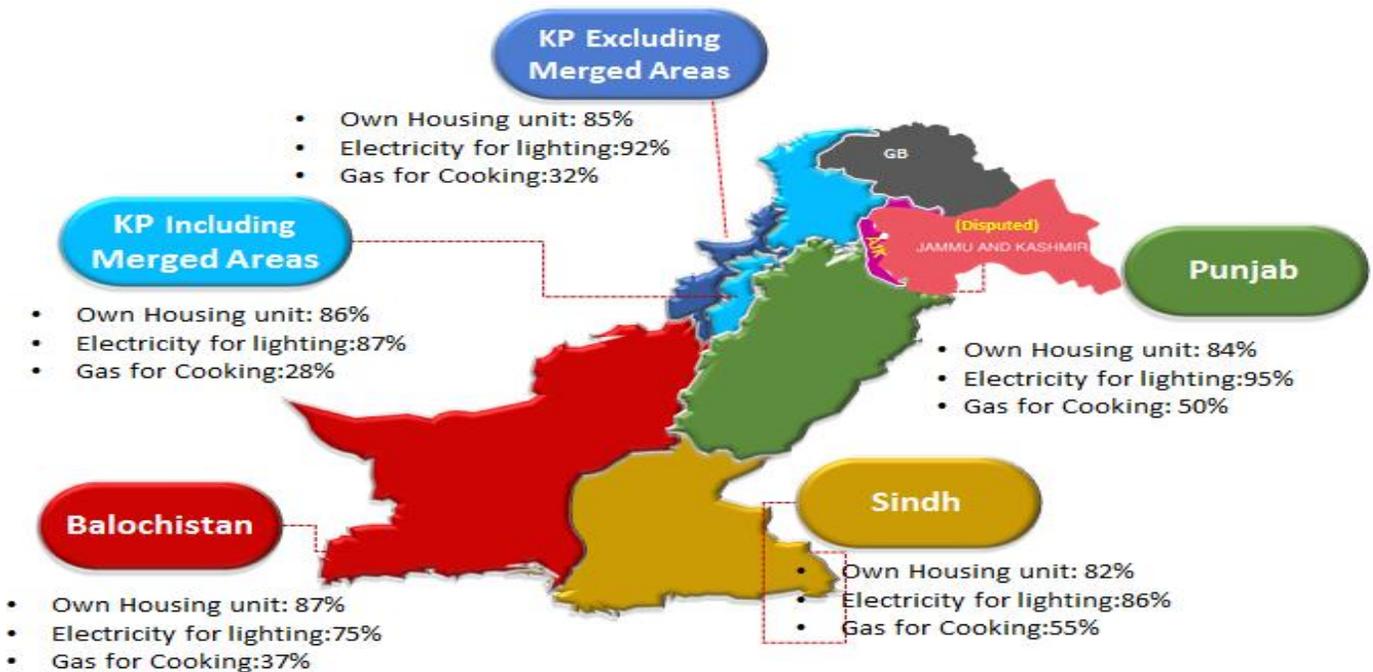
Percentage of household with Clean Fuel for cooking, lighting & heating

35%

U:74% R: 12%

Household Characteristics: Living Standard of the households is measured by the household characteristics. The main idea of a 'standard' may be contrasted with the quality of life which takes into account not only education or health but also other aspects that provides an overview of the type of structures that renters live in, as well as their household living arrangements, number of member per household, and, type of fuel used for cooking,

Lighting and heating as it determines the environmental quality. PSLM 2018-19, collected information on all these characteristics. In Pakistan, 84 percent of households owned dwelling units, 72 percent of households are with 2 or more rooms, 91 percent household are using electricity as fuel for lighting, whereas 4 percent reported Solar Energy as a source of lighting. 47percent of households are using Gas as fuel for cooking.



2018-19

Household Integrated Economic Survey - HIES



INTRODUCTION

Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) has been conducted, with some breaks, since 1963. However in 1990 the HIES questionnaire was revised in order to address the requirements of a new system of national accounts. The four surveys of 1990-91, 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1996-97 were conducted using the revised questionnaire. In 1998-99, the HIES data collection methods and the questionnaire were revised to reflect the integration of HIES with the Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS). After this the HIES was conducted as an Integrated Survey with PIHS in 1998-99 and 2001-02. Subsequently the survey was renamed in 2004 as Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) Survey and the same module of the HIES remain intact. Before this Survey, seven rounds of HIES were conducted during 2004-05, 2005-06, 2007-08, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2013-14.

In 2015-16, special survey namely Household Integrated Income and Consumption Survey (HIICS) was conducted to derive weights for Price Indices. This survey has also provided all information related to HIES.

The current round of the HIES covers 25,940 households, out of which 24809 households completed the interview. It provides important information on household income, savings, liabilities, and consumption expenditure and consumption patterns at national and provincial level with urban/rural breakdown. HIES survey also collects information on Consumption of items

according to Classification of Individual Consumption of Purpose (COICOP).

Following are the key findings of HIES 2018-19. Declining trends in Household size is observed.

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Province/Region	2015-16	2018-19
Total	6.31	6.24
Urban	6.03	5.97
Rural	6.47	6.40
Punjab	6.04	5.78
Sindh	6.22	6.23
KP (Excluding Merged Areas)	7.34	7.41
KP (Including Merged Areas)		7.52
Balochistan	7.84	8.12

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF EARNERS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employment	2015-16	2018-19
Employer	0.90	0.88
Self-employed	23.74	24.70
Contributing Family Worker	19.50	17.39
Employee	53.85	54.80
Not Economically Active	2.00	2.23

Average Monthly income at household level shown increasing trend. Quintile wise trends clearly indicate difference between urban rural consumption pattern and wider gap is observed in average income between first and 5th consumption quintile by region.

AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME (Rs.) PER HOUSEHOLD

Q	2015-16			2018-19		
	U	R	T	U	R	T
1 st	20441	19625	19742	24365	22819	23192
2 nd	25292	23392	23826	30210	29743	29049
3 rd	28940	27613	28020	34789	31705	31373
4 th	34407	33170	33668	41084	38094	37643
5 th	65950	52008	60451	75194	56244	63544
T	45283	30110	35662	53010	34520	41545

Q=Quintiles, T=Total, U=Urban, R=Rural

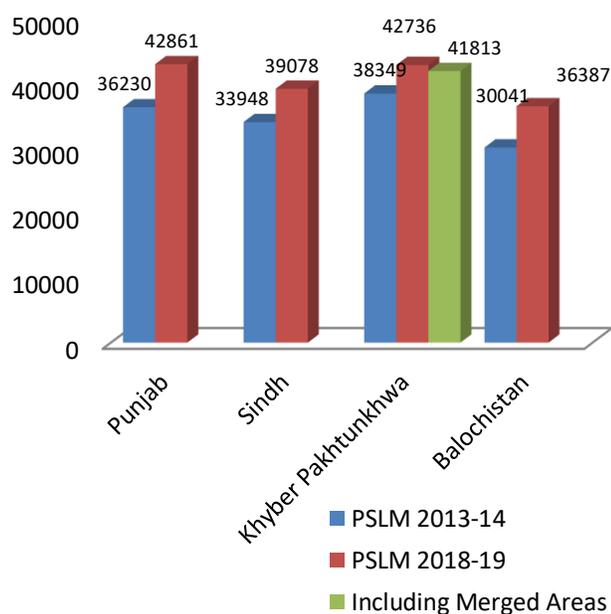
Quintile wise analysis also reveals that there is huge gap between average consumption patterns in urban and rural areas which are especially highest in 5th quintile. Further it is observed that newly merged areas in KP decline effect on overall result

AVERAGE MONTHLY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (Rs.) PER HOUSEHOLD

Q	2015-16			2018-19		
	U	R	T	U	R	T
1 st	19542	18321	18496	23515	21430	21726
2 nd	24255	22465	22874	29130	26587	27138
3 rd	28326	25988	26705	32931	29389	30475
4 th	33100	30150	31337	38689	34491	36338
5 th	58584	44189	52907	64681	47236	58206
T	41529	27414	32578	47362	30908	37159

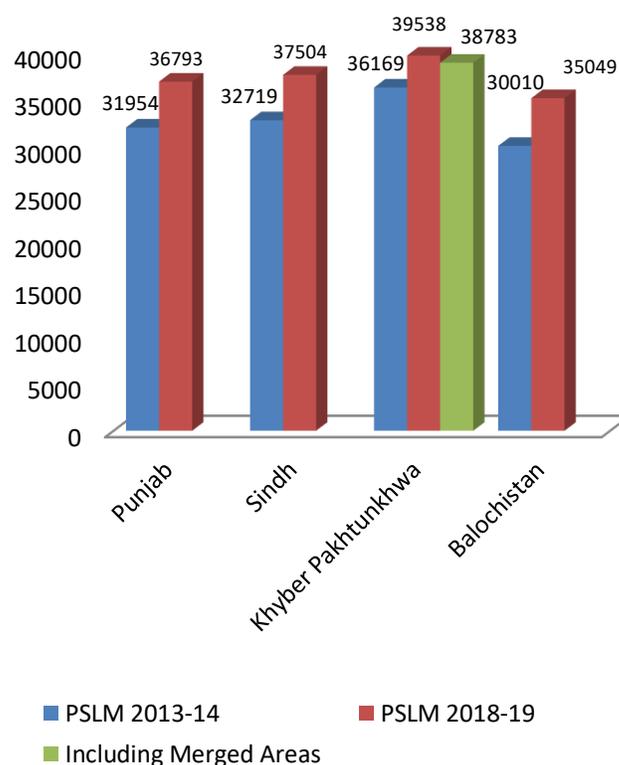
Q=Quintiles, T=Total, U=Urban, R=Rural

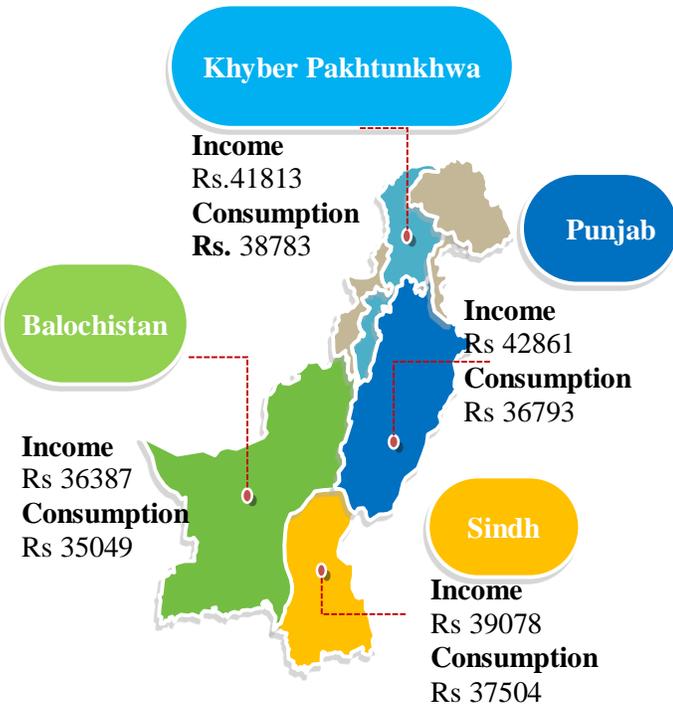
Average Monthly Household Income(Rs.) by Province



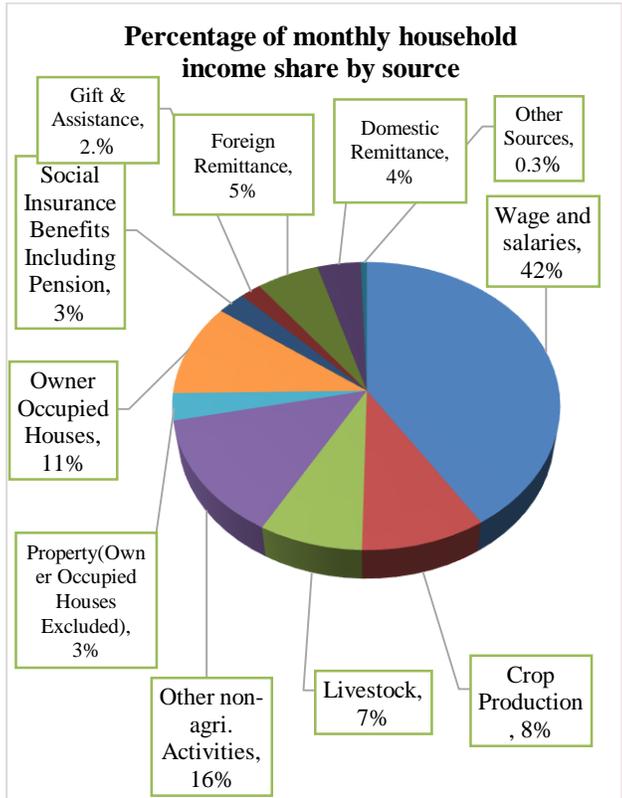
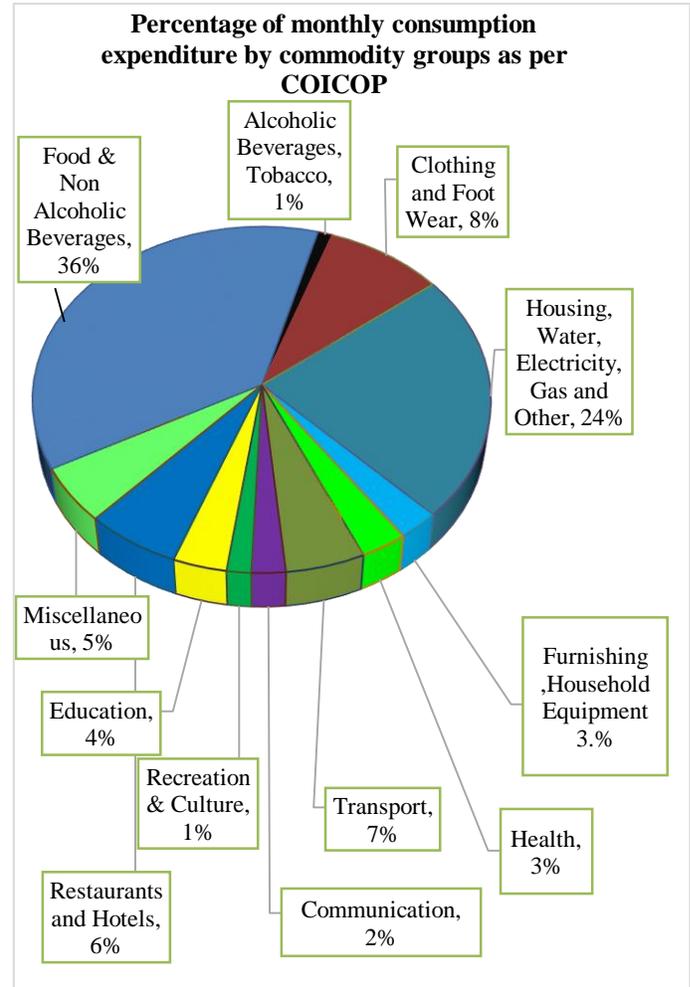
Average monthly consumption expenditure has increased to Rs. 37159 in HIES 2018-19 as compared to Rs. 32578 in HIES 2013-14. Quintile wise comparison reveals wide gap in average consumption expenditure between 1st quintile which is lowest consumption group as compared to 5th quintile which is highest consumption group.

Average Monthly Consumption Expenditure(Rs.) by Province





production and livestock is decreasing over the time. Domestic Remittances and Foreign Remittances shows decline which might be an impact of Domestic and International Economic



prevailing situation.

Average household consumption expenditure by COICOP classification shows a slight decline in Food & Non Alcoholic Beverages Group, Slight increase observed in Housing, Water & Electricity group, Education, Health and Restaurants & Hotel group, while Clothing & Footwear shows a noticeable decline.

Wages and Salaries is still the largest component of Household income. Non agriculture activities and Wages & Salaries shows increasing trends whereas dependence of household income over crop

PERCENTAGE OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON 20 MAJOR FOOD ITEMS,



Rice 3.89



Wheat 11.20



Pulses 1.97



Bread and Other Cereals 2.2



Vegetable Ghee 4.59



Tea (black & green) 2.81



Milk, Fresh & Boiled 22.81



Milk Tetra Pack 0.94



Fruits (fresh & dried) 4.79



Vegetables 8.66



Chicken 3.58, Beef 3.15, Mutton 2.20 Fish 0.69



Salt 0.16 Spices 1.79 Sugar Mill/Desi 3.31 Gur & Shakkar 0.24 Drinks, juices 1.71



Hotel and Restaurants (Food away from Home) 6.15

PERCENTAGE OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON MAJOR FOOD ITEMS BY QUINTILES

FOOD ITEMS	QUINTILES					TOTAL
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
Wheat & Wheat Flour	18.3	15.0	12.7	10.3	6.8	11.2
Rice & Rice Flour	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.3	3.9
Pulses ,Split & Whole	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.0
Bread and Other Cereals	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.2
Vegetable Ghee	7.7	6.6	5.5	4.3	2.3	4.6
Tea(black & green)	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.8
Milk, Fresh & Boiled	19.6	22.2	23.4	24.5	22.8	22.8
Milk Tetra Pack	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.9
Mutton	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.8	4.2	2.2
Beef	1.8	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.2
Chicken	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6
Fish	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7
Fruits(fresh & dried)	2.5	3.3	3.9	4.9	6.7	4.8
Vegetables	10.8	10.1	9.3	8.6	7.0	8.7
Salt	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Spices	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
Sugar Mill/Desi	5.0	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.2	3.3
Gur & Shakkar	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mineral water Soft Drinks	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.5	1.7
Hotel and Restaurants	3.7	3.9	4.5	5.4	9.5	6.2
Total	89.6	88.7	87.5	86.3	84.9	86.8

Twenty major food items contains 86.8 percent of total food expenditures porportion. Milk 22.8 percent, Wheat and wheat flour with 11.2 percent and vegetable with 8.7 percent these three (3) items are 42.7 percent porportion of total food expenditure. Housholds in 1st quintile(lowst consumption) are spending major porportion on wheat, vegetable, vegetable Ghee, rice, Pulses and Sugar, while households in 5th quintie (with highest consumption expenditure) spends mainly on milk, Fruits, Meat and Hotels & resturants.

PER CAPITA MONTHLY CONSUMPTION OF QUANTITIES OF MAJOR FOOD ITEMS BY QUINTILES

MAJOR FOOD ITEMS	Units	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Total
Average No. of Members Per HH		8.11	7.27	6.42	5.78	4.72	6.24
Wheat and Wheat Flour	Kg	6.71	7.21	7.29	7.07	6.72	7.00
Biscuit	Gm	17.48	25.67	33.46	36.36	51.91	32.98
Milk (fresh & boiled)	Ltr	3.76	5.39	6.58	8.01	10.51	6.85
Milk Dry	Gm	1.50	2.08	2.76	4.31	5.53	3.24
Milk Dry (children)	Gm	1.49	3.60	6.04	13.19	26.44	10.16
Butter	Gm	0.68	2.13	3.15	4.07	10.01	4.01
Vegetable Ghee	Kg	0.70	0.77	0.77	0.70	0.53	0.69
Cooking Oil	Ltr	0.11	0.17	0.25	0.39	0.69	0.32
Mutton	Kg	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.19	0.06
Beef	Kg	0.07	0.13	0.18	0.24	0.32	0.19
Fish	Kg	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.06
Chicken Meat	Kg	0.19	0.26	0.33	0.41	0.59	0.36
Eggs	No	1.32	1.92	2.60	3.62	5.74	3.04
Banana	No	2.39	3.02	3.97	5.32	8.21	4.58
Citrus Fruit(mossaumi etc.)	No	0.70	1.26	1.57	2.14	3.22	1.78
Dry Fruits	Gm	5.21	12.09	15.95	27.13	56.99	23.48
Other Vegetables	Kg	1.60	2.01	2.20	2.45	2.85	2.22
Sugar (desi & milled)	Kg	1.13	1.24	1.30	1.35	1.41	1.28
Honey	Gm	0.55	0.61	1.09	1.91	7.20	2.27
Tea (black and green)	Gm	67.33	79.58	85.80	91.67	110.33	86.95

FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCE SCALE (FIES)

Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) is the indicator 2.12 of SDGs. FAO's methodology is used for calculation of this indicator being custodian of this indicator.

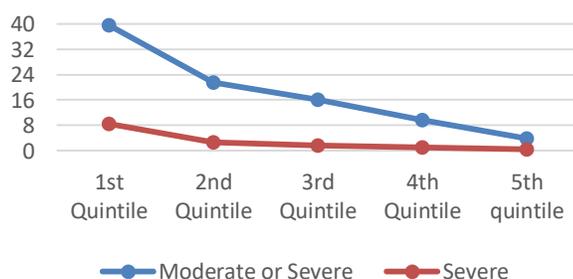
In Pakistan 84 percent of households are food secure and remaining 15.92 percent households in Pakistan is Experiencing Moderate or Severe Food

Insecurity.

PREVALENCE RATES OF FOOD INSECURITY

Province /Quintile	Moderate or Severe	Severe
Overall (individual)	15.98	2.4
Overall (Households)	15.92	2.37
Province /Region/ Quintile	Moderate or Severe	Severe
Urban	9.22	1.24
Rural	19.96	3.05
Punjab	14.43	3.06
Sindh	19.51	1.55
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	16.73	0.9
Balochistan	15.18	2.05
1 st Quintile	39.57	8.5
2 nd Quintile	21.42	2.59
3 rd Quintile	16.07	1.65
4 th Quintile	9.74	1.05
5 th quintile	3.74	0.31

Moderate and Severe Food Insecurity



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